

REMARKS

The Examiner has objected to the drawings under 37 CFR 1.83 (a) and not complying with 37 CFR 1.121(d). Applicant has included battery
5 source 70 in figure 5 and clarified the connection and physical arrangement of different elements. Numeral 60 was added to represent the assembly in general that includes in the preferred embodiment display panel 62, microprocessor 27, cold-junction compensator 23 with input 23' and output 23'' and display panel 62.

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In the specifications, page 9 has been amended to include the battery power source 70 and connector 71. The objectionable subject matter of lines 3-5 and lines 18-20 has been deleted, as well as the word "removable". Claim 2 now refers to "microprocessor" which is supported by the
15 specifications. To simplify the specifications, Applicant has deleted the reference to the alternate embodiment with microprocessor 27 as part of display 62. The "audible alarm means" is supported with the disclosure of buzzer 39. Claims 1 and 15 have been canceled.

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Applicant believes that with the foregoing proposed amendments, claim 2 is ready to be passed to publication and requests an early favorable action.

Respectfully submitted,

SANCHELIMA AND ASSOC., P.A.

Attorneys for Applicant

235 S.W. Le Jeune Road

Miami, FL 33134-1762

Tel.: 305-447-1617

Fax: 305-445-8484

By:



Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.

Reg. No. 28,755

As seen in figure 4, display panel assembly 60 comprises frame 64. Frame 64 has through-hole 66 to provide for means to removably secure to base 52. Such means may be a screw that trespasses through-hole 66 and attaches to base 52 for example. Display panel assembly 60 also has
5 display panel 62 and buttons 68.

Referring to figure 5, embedded within the sensor-coupling unit 20 is a thermocouple sensor 21 in the preferred embodiment. Thermocouple sensor 21 responds to temperature changes within the sensor-coupling unit
10 20. The thermocouple sensor 21 generates a thermoelectric voltage in the temperature gradient that exists between a hot (junction exposed to the temperature being measured) and cold junctions. A cold-junction compensator 23 is used connected to input 23' to develop a compensation signal on output 23'', which automatically varies with the cold junction
15 temperature in such a way to maintain the output signal constant for a constant temperature measurement.

Analog-to-digital device 25 receives the linear voltage of output 23'' over the range of interest and processes the signal to the computer or
20 microprocessor 27 to translate to output 27' and display as the actual temperature reading on the display panel 62, which in the preferred embodiment is a liquid crystal display (LCD). ~~Another embodiment for display panel 62 includes microprocessor based circuitry to connect directly to device 25.~~ Battery source 70 powers microprocessor 27 through
25 connector 71 and the other electrical components.

Also embedded within the sensor-coupling unit 20 is a conductivity sensor 31 for detecting the presence of water within the sensor-coupling